Mrs Earlbleck

The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

The Return of Spring.

Dear as the dove whose wafting wing
The green leaf ransomed from the main,
Thy genial glow, returning Spring,
Comes to our shore again;
For thou hast been a wanderer long,
On many a fair and foreign strand,
In balm and beauty, sun and song,
Passing from land to land.

Thou bring'st the blossom to the bee,
To earth a robe of emerald dye,
The leaflet to the naked tree,
And rainbow in the sky.
I feel thy blest, benign control,
The pulses of my youth restore;
Opening the spring of sense and soul
To love and joy once more.

I will not people thy green bowers
With sorrow pale and spectre band;
Or blend with time the faded flowers
Of memory's distant land;
For thou wert surely never given
To weak regret from pleasures gone;
But like an angel sent from heaven
To sooth creation's groan.

Then, while the groves thy garlands twine,
Thy spirit breathes in flower and tree,
My heart still kindle at thy shrine,
And worship God in thee.
And in some calm sequestered spot,
While listening to thy choral strain,
Past griefs shall be awhile forgot,
And pleasure bloom again.

Select Miscellany.

[illegible] con and the Miller.

[illegible] me,' said the deacon to the miller, [illegible] are you going to subscribe to our [illegible] ing-house? I'm round, you know, for subscriptions, and I take it you are glad, for the sake of your growing family, that there's a prospect of our having a Church, and all the blessings that come in its wake.'

'Why, yes, I suppose I am, or ought to be,' answered the miller; 'but building a Church is a great undertaking. Hadn't we better wait till we get more forehanded?

'Can't afford to wait till then,' said the deacon,' for nobody would ever get forehanded enough for that. The matter has been up before the people for some time, and they pretty generally have a mind for the work. You've thought it all over, I dare say. How much, neighbor, shall I put your name down for?'

'Well, I reckon I'll think more. We've lived so long without a meeting-house, we needn't hurry. I've got an expensive family, you know, and must look a little forward. However, I'll buy a pew when it is done.'

'Ah, neighbor, I see how it is,' said the deacon gravely. 'Mind ye, when you grind your corn, don't give the flour to the devil and the bran to God.'

The little Church was built, no thanks to the miller. But his lukewarmness and evil foreboding of the matter so chilled his family, that they felt no interest in taking a pew when it was done, and a sale of the pews took place. However, the brave little band of men and women who did build it, laying every stone and rearing every rafter in faith and prayer, and self-sacrifice, were owned and blessed of God. He sent His Spirit down upon their sons and their daughters, and there was a great spiritual ingathering into the little Church with gladness and great joy.

Again the deacon called upon the miller. 'Well, neighbor,' said the deacon, 'I want you to come to our meetings; they are good.'

'I don't know about so much meeting going,' said the miller, gruffly. 'Religion don't all consist in meetings, I reckon.'

'No,' said the deacon, 'but a person who loves religion will love to go to the house of God.'

'That's not certain,' returned the miller, shortly.

'You believe in religion, don't you, neighbor?' asked the deacon.

'Of course, and I intend to serve God before I die. As soon as I can ease off from such a power of work on hand, I mean to 'tend to the business of religion, I and my family,' said the miller, with an air of dignity.

'Ah, neighbor,' said the deacon, 'see to it that when you grind your corn, you don't give the flour to the devil, and the bran to God, as too many folks do, to their own undoing.'

Time passed on, bringing cares and crosses to the miller. His sons troubled him; his wife died; his affairs went wrong. To make bad matters worse, he took to drink, and after a while his mill and grist went for debt. A little farther on, and he died a drunkard's death; and his wild, hard, spendthrift sons scattering to parts unknown.

From the Kansas City Bulletin.

A Family of Giants.

The southern portion of Jackson county and the neighborhood of Lone Jack is enjoying the sensation of a nine days' wonder. They have discovered a family of extraordinary size. From a party of sight-seers from this county we learn as follows concerning them: They arrived in Jackson county about two months ago, and took up their abode in the woods.—The party found them living in a shanty devoid of windows and without floor. The light was admitted through a hole in the roof, which also served as a chimney. The party were received by a man eight feet and six inches in height, who introduced them to his wife and daughter, the latter a mere child, not more than twelve years old, and whose proportions were even more remarkable than those of her father. Her name is Rose Plummer, and though not yet in her teens, she is larger than the largest of men, standing nearly seven feet high and proportionately large otherwise.

The man appeared to be glad to welcome the visitors, and invited them to dine. The visitors were surprised to see no table, but that was soon supplied by two trestles and a few planks laid upon them. They were also without dishes or crockery of any kind; the food, consisting of plain corn cake, was served up on shingles. The party appreciated more than they enjoyed the fare. Plummer says he came to Missouri last December, from Indiana, and is inclined to think he has made a mistake in his vocation, and proposes to abandon farming and take his girl and start out in a show this spring. He says his fortune is made "if Rose don't quit growing."—He remarked in reply to a question as to whether he was not annoyed by the visits of the curious:

"Well, no, I don't care as much as the gal does. I don't charge nothing for showin' of her to the neighbors, who have been kind to us since we came here, and besides it will get her used to being looked at, so she will not mind the show business next summer."

The mother of the girl is not more than the ordinary size, and seems to wonder at the curiosity manifested by sight-seers.

A Frog in a Man's Stomach.

A man named Southworth, living in lower East Tennessee, has just ejected from his stomach a frog which had been living there for fifteen years. Mr. Southworth has had a deal of trouble with that frog. It used to begin to croak at the most unreasonable hours. When Southworth would go to church, for instance, the frog would remain quiet until the congregation engaged in silent prayer, and then it would set up such a terrible yowl that the sexton would rush in and collar Southworth, and drag him out to quiet down in the grave-yard. Sometimes the frog would give a nocturnal serenade after Southworth was fast asleep in bed, and then Southworth would rise, as mad as anything, and seize the stomach pump and try to draw the frog up. But the subtile reptile had had that trick played on it too often, during those fifteen years, and it always shinned up the tube a piece, out of the draught, and waited until Southworth exhausted himself. Southworth never fooled that frog a great deal. And when frogs were in season, Southworth used to fish for this one with a fly; but it always refused to rise, and the fly buzzed around so in Southworth's alimentary canal that it nearly tickled Southworth to death. So Southworth had to wait until the other day, when the frog thought it would come up and go and see a friend; and when it did come, Southworth killed it with a fork. He says the frog used to eat twice as much as he did; but we have been thinking it over and it seems to us the statement must be exaggerated somewhat.

The Old Homestead.

The old homestead! We wish we could paint it for you as it is—no we dare not say as it is—as it was; that we could go together from room to room; sit by the old hearth, round which that circle of light and love once swept, and there linger till all those simpler, purer times returned, and we should grow young again.

And how can we leave that spot without remembering one form, that occupied, in days gone by, 'the old arm chair,' that old fashioned mother, one in all the world, the law of whose life was love; one who was the divinity of our infancy, and the sacred presence in the shrine of our first earthly idolatry; one whose heart is far below the frosts that gather so thickly on her brow; one to whom we never grow old, but in 'the plumed troop,' or the grave council, are children still; one who welcomed us coming, blessed us going, and never forgets us—never!

And when in some closet, some drawer, some corner, she finds a garment or a toy that once was yours, how does she weep, as she thinks we may be suffering or sad.

And when Spring

"Leaves her robes on the trees,"

does she not remember your tree, and wish you were there to see its glory?

Home Instinct of Animals.

CURIOUS INSTANCES.

The instinct which enables the carrier-pigeon to find his way home is also shared by other animals. A writer in the London Daily *News* says:

A subject that has long had a deep interest for naturalists is the power possessed by birds and animals of finding their way back to a given spot by a road never before travelled by them. There appears to be no doubt that Providence has bestowed an instinct upon them, we, who do not possess it, are hardly able to comprehend. Birds of passage find their way by means of this unerring guide to the remotest regions of the earth, and seem to prefer travelling by night, as the keepers of lighthouses are well aware, inasmuch as they frequently find woodcocks and other birds lying dead under the windows, having been killed by flying against the thick plate glass, attracted, like moths, by the light.

The same faculty exists in various domestic animals, but it is not so strongly developed as in birds. A horse belonging to a friend of mine was turned out in some marshes adjoining the Thames. The distance in a strait line from his owner's house was only a few miles, but he had to be sent a long way round to cross a bridge. In less than twenty hours he made his appearance at the stable door dripping wet, having swam the river and taken a straight line home. During the life of the celebrated sportsman, the late Sir Richard Sutton, a draught of young hounds was sent up to London from the kennel near Lincoln, and there put on board a vessel to go abroad. While the ship was dropping down the Thames one of them jumped overboard and swam ashore. Some weeks after it made its appearance at the kennel half starved and covered with bites bestowed upon it by its more fortunate fellows.

Some years since a dog fox was run to ground, on Hathfield heath, near Ashford, Kent. When dug out he was found to have some remarkable white spots about him, therefore the Earl of Thanet had him sent to his seat in Westmoreland, Appley Castle, a distance of three hundred miles, and turned down. A fortnight afterwards the same fox was killed near Hathfield—his native place. Not very long ago I saw a cow bought at a farm auction. About six o'clock in the evening she was sent off home by the purchaser, and was placed in the yard, a distance of fifteen miles from her former home. At six o'clock the next morning she was found back in her old shed, quietly chewing her cud, and waiting to be milked as usual.

I once purchased a brood of ducklings, about a month old, without the hen that hatched them. I took them home and placed them, as I thought, safely in a pig pound. In the morning I found they were all gone, and I discovered them snugly huddled together at their old quarters, at the other end of the village, in the nest in which they were hatched. A laborer told me he met them in the street homeward bound, at 4 o'clock A. M., as he was going to work. They had not been off the premises where they were bred before.

Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day, is the failure of the people to appreciate small things—they say that if they cannot save large sums, they will not save anything. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile; if the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now, to save a little from their earnings, and to plant in the soil or some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add to their might, they will wear a happy smile of competence and independence when they reach middle life.—Not only the pile itself will increase, but the desire and ability to increase it will soon grow. Let the clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingencies. Let parents teach their children to begin early. Begin at the fountain head to control the stream of extravagance, and then the work will be easy to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in the habits of extravagance for fifteen years to come, as they have for fifty years past, and we shall be a nation of beggars with a monied aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared and we shall be free from want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but seek that which it is the duty of every man to obtain—independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough, is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process, and one only—saving.

The following estimate of woman's love appears in an English contemporary: "A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman if he is constant and faithful; a Dutch woman if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman if he wreaks vengeance on those who incur his diplesaure; an Italian woman if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman if he thinks that her native country is the happiest and brightest on earth; a Russian woman if he despises all westerners as miserable barbarians; an English woman if he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the Court and aristocracy; an American woman if he has plenty of money.

A youth was lamenting to his father the ordeal of popping the question. 'Poh,' said the patriarch, 'how do you suppose I managed?' 'You needn't talk,' responded the young hopeful, 'you married mother, and I've got to marry a strange girl.'

Animal Sagacity in the North.

According to the Exquimaux, the seal constructs its habitation beneath the surface of the ice in such a manner that it can enter it from the water below; here the young seal passes its infancy, and when returning heat of Summer has destroyed its igloo or dwelling, the young seal is old enough to take care of itself; but this mode of lodging its young beneath the ice is well known to the bear, who with its keen scent soon detects the whereabouts of the seals nursery, and in order to gain an entrance, the bear, retiring a short distance, makes a spring, and comes down with all his weight on the roof of the igloo, crushes it in, and immediately seizes the young seal with its paw. Here it might be supposed the hungry bear at once devours its prey; but no, it is far too wary to do so; it knows full well that where a babe is there must be a mother, and that she will be in search of her darling, therefore the bear scrapes away the snow from the seal hole, and holding the young seal by the flippers, allows it to flounder about, and when the mother approaches, the bear slyly draws the young seal towards it until the old one is within reach, when he seizes her with his other paw, and thus captures both. The mode in which the bear captures the seal on the ice, is very similar to that followed by the Esquimaux. When at a distance from the seal, the bear throws itself down and stealthily crawls or hitches along towards the seal, and if the seal looks up it lies perfectly still and makes at the same time a noise which lulls the seal; the bear repeats the operation until it approaches its victim so near that escape is impossible, when it falls a prey to Bruin's appetite. Another mode of obtaining food by the bear is to watch from a cliff the movements of the walrus, who are fond of sunning themselves on the rocks, and when one of these has taken up a convenient position for the bear's purpose, the latter lifts a large piece of rock, and, with astonishing accuracy, throws it down on the animal's head. If the walrus is only stunned, the bear runs down, and with the rock hammers its victim on the head until it is dead. When attempting to capture a seal in water, the bear sinks his body beneath the surface of the sea, leaving only the head above the water, which resembles a piece of floating ice; when the seal raises its head above the surface, Bruin quietly sinks, and swimming under the sea seizes it.

The Last Decade.

With the 31st of December, 1870, closes a decade of years that can be said without exaggeration, to stand unrivalled in the known accounts of time with respect to the importance of the events that make up the sum of its history. There is a tendency in the human mind that leads men to consider their own time to be the most important of all time; and though they are right in holding such time to be the greatest of all days and years to them, inasmuch as they constitute their lives, yet it is certain that the real interest of history is concentrated around some few periods, during which events take place that forever after color and control the worlds course. Such periods were the decade of the year that began with the crossing of the Rubicon by Ceasar (B. C. 50-40;) the decade in which occurred the fall of the kingdom of Granada, the discovery of America, the first voyage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, the intermarriage of the royal house of Austria and Spain, and the invasion of Italy by the French (1490-1500;) the decade that began with the meeting of the Long Parliament (1640-'50;) the decade that followed the passage of the Stamp act (1765-'75;) and that which followed the last meeting of the State-General of France (1789-'99.) All these periods were full of events great in themselves, and greater in their consequences; and yet the most striking of them all—that with which the fifteenth century closes—was not so rich in events as the decade that is just being added to the sum of departed time. There is hardly any thing that can move the sympathies of men, or excite their wonder, that has not occurred since the beginning of the year 1861. Mighty empires have been overthrown, old dynasties have fallen, great interests have been uprooted, the most ancient of temporal politics has ceased to exist, new nations have been created, wars of unparalled proportions have been waged with new weapons and on new military principles, continental railways have been laid down, obstacles to maratime commerce have been cut through or removed, remote nations have been brought into daily intercourse through telegraphic cables that lie at the bottom of seas over which men once were afraid to sail, and great discoveries and inventions in science and in art have added vastly to the means at man's command to reclaim that earth over which he has the promise of dominion on condition that his exertions shall show him worthy of such supremacy. To match the seventh decade of our country it is probable that we should have to take the greatest of modern centuries, even the sixteenth, to which belongs the Reformation, and which saw the beginning of those changes the fruition of which was reserved for our own time, and for the next age.

A proud and loving Missouri father in setting forth the accomplishments of his daughter, said she could everlastingly bang ivory and howl, and could paw a wash-board like a mule.

A minister once prayed: "O Lord, we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that Thou art also here, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

The Watch-Word.

In one of the great rock galleries of Gibralter, two Brittish soldiers had mounted guard, one at each end of the vast tunnel. One was a believing man, whose soul had found rest upon the Rock of Ages; the other had long felt need of a Saviour, had experienced anxious thoughts, but had not yielded with full surender.

On one occasion in the silence of midnight, these soldiers were going their rounds, the one meditating on that atoning blood which had brought peace to his soul, the other darkly brooding over his own disquietudes and fears and doubts. Suddenly an officer passes, challenges the former, and demands the watch-word. "The precious blood of Christ!" called out the startled veteran, forgetting for the instant the pass-word of the night, and uttering unconsciously the thought which was at that moment filling his soul. Next moment he corrected himself as to the pass-word and gave the required one, and the officer, doubtless surprised, passed on. But the words he spoke had rung through the gallery and entered the ears of his fellow-soldier at the other end, like a message from heaven. It seemed as if an angel had spoken, or rather as if God himself had proclaimed the good news in that still hour. "The precions blood of Christ!" Yes, that was peace! His troubled soul was now at rest. That midnight voice had spoken the good news to him, and the Holy Spirit made that strange but blessed watch-word the means of his salvation.

There is but one way, but one saviour who can furnish us with the living bread and the living waters, but one Redeemer who can save our sinful souls.

And this corresponds with God's doings in the natural world. The sun pursues but one course through all the ages. The earth and the planets have but one unchanging course through all time. So there is but one way by which our sinful souls can be reconciled to God; but one way by which we can reach heaven. "Without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Christ is the way. To him you must come, with repentant trust, and you shall find His promise sure. He turns no one empty away.—*American Messenger.*

The Land vs. The Sea.

The Boston Advocate says: England is gradually approaching America. If the process which has been going on for many hundreds of years continues unchecked for many thousands, the inhabitants of the State of Labrador may look across the gradually narrowing waste of waters in the year of our Lord 11,871, and see the west coast of England so near that the Atlantic will be reduced to a strait. It is a well-known fact that the sea is encroaching slowly upon the east coast of England, and that on the west the land is gaining in the sea. The latest startling reminder of this is a landscape at Whitby, a town on the sea to the north of Scarborough. The people living under what is known as the East Cliff late one night in December last were rudely aroused from their slumbers by the cracking of walls and ceilings which told them that their real estate was about to be "conveyed" in a manner exceedingly unsatisfactory to the owners. The alarm spread, and by moonlight the people prepared to remove their goods. The mass of earth moved steadily but slowly, and by the next night it had come to rest, a large part of the village and the whole of the village graveyard had been pushed out to sea, where the waves were tearing to pieces the frail houses and preparing their forces for a new attack on the cliff. Fortunately the motion of the caving earth was so slow that there was no loss of life, but the destruction of property was great. It is eighty-three years since a similar slip occurred near Whitby, but elsewhere on the coast the process of the sea has been greater and not less perceptable because unmarked by extensive caving like that which has just taken place. On old Yorkshire maps are still to be seen, beyond the present coast line, the names of a dozen places "lost in the sea," and authentic record exists that Hornsea, now a coast town, was once ten miles inland. A similarly hostile movement of the ocean is destroying with irresistible attacks a portion of the coast of New Jersey.

Mr. H. Sparks, of Georgea, gives the following account of Andrew Jackson's departure from Tennessee; as related to him by the President himself. His widowed mother and he had been residing for some time in the neighborhood of Greensboro, North Carolina.

But the time came for parting. He says 'My mother was a dumpy, red headed Irish-woman. 'Well mother I am ready to leave, and I must say farewell.' She took my hand and, pressing it, said 'farewell,' and her emotion checked her.

'Kissing at meetings and partings in that day was not so commom as now. I turned from her and walked rapidly to my horse.

'As I was mounting him, she came out of the cabin, wiping her eyes with her apron, and came to the getting over place at the fence. 'Andy' said she, (she always called me Andy), 'you are going to a new country, and among a rough people; you will have to depend upon your ownself and cut your own way through the world; I have nothing to give you but a mother's advice. Never tell a lie, nor take what is not your own, nor sue anybody for slander or assault and battery; *always settle them cases yourself!*' I promised and I have tried to keep that promise; I rode off some two hundred yards to a turn in the path, and looked back. She was still standing at the fence and wiping her eyes. I never saw her after that!'

Mr. Sparks adds that 'those who knew him best will testify to his fidelity to this last promise made to his mother.

AGRICULTURAL.

Deep Ploughing.

With considerable interest, I have observed the discussions on *deep ploughing.* Different writers seem to vary much in opinion. But it may be that all their differences would disappear if the conditions were properly considered. If the land is a fine, loam soil, several feet thick and of nearly equal richness, it may be presumed that no one would object to running the plough one foot deep, or even two feet, if possible.

I think, both theory and experience agree in the conclusion that there is no danger of pulverizing the earth too deeply or too finely, for the best results in the production of vegetables. But in this, as in every thing else, different conditions require corresponding changes in action.

Every cultivator knows it is useless to turn two or three inches of hard clay subsoil over a few inches of loam, with the expectation of getting much of a crop, even though manure be freely used. If he does not know it, a few experiments will fully satisfy him.

It is probably about impossible to bring thin land into a high state of cultivation at once. But where clay predominates, and sand is easily obtained, by mixing the two together in proper proportions, with sufficient manure to make a rich loam when combined with the natural top soil, all the evils of deep ploughing will be obviated, and the best results obtained. I have seen land which had been nearly worthless, made very productive by such treatment.

Some land, however, cannot be so treated, because the subsoil is a hard gravel, composed of stones and clay or sand, or all three combined, in so compact a mass that it cannot be ploughed. Still such land may be made to produce large crops of excellent hay, by proper treatment, if the means are at hand, if not, it had better be let alone. I think the same remark will hold true of all deep cultivation. Every inch of pure clay or sand which is brought to the surface, is a damage to the crops, unless well mixed with loam and fertilizers, or my observation has been greatly at fault. If the last named condition can be properly secured, I think deep ploughing sure to pay.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Novel way of Producing Early Potatoes.

A sample of very fine kidney potatoes (Moss's Pride,) four and five inches long, has been shown in this office, grown in the domesne of Anderson M'Cullagh, [illegible] of St. Brenden's Cooklock, on a p[illegible] system. His gardner, Mr. Byr[illegible] found out a mode—which he pres[illegible] a strict secret—of growing potatoes [illegible] open air, without permitting the s[illegible] produce tops; the new crop coming [illegible] from the eyes of the old potatoes, and no[illegible] which they are attached, and it seems that this crop has taken but six weeks to come to perfection, and that from the same piece of land he has two crops in twelve weeks, commencing about the fifth of March last. The advantages of this system are, that there is no forcing, no manure, and that the surface can be occupied by other small garden crops that require both light and air to bring them to perfection. We have seen many years ago new potatoes repeatedly produced during the winter season, by packing the whole potatoes in layers in a mixture of earth and coal ashes on hurdles in a dry out house; but how Mr. Byrne at this season, when all nature puts on her holiday garb in green and gorgeous tinting, prevents the potatoes from putting forth their green stems and leaves, and yet produces new potatoes, is to us a mystery.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

How to Raise good Chickens.

1. Set the hen in a place where she will not be disturbed.

2. Give a large hen twelve or thirteen eggs, a medium sized one ten or twelve, and a small one eight or nine.

3. When chickens are hatched, leave them in the nest for eight or ten hours.

4. Don't meddle with the eggs during incubation; turning them once a day, and all such foolishness, is apt to prevent the eggs from hatching. All of this good advice from the *Southern Farmer.*

A Roman Kitchen.

The nobility among the ancient Romans had their kitchen walls covered with pictures in fresco, the floors of marble, its utensils was the finest bronze, lined with silver and with gold—and was designed to represent a thing in air, earth or sea. They broiled their meat on a grid-iron, whose silver bars represented the ribs of skeleton fish, or fried in silver tortoise, or in a huge, terrible spider. They boiled water in an elephants head, and poured it through the trunk for a spout. There were fancy and poetry in the kitchens in those days. The Romans added to their model kitchens an apiary and fish pond; and it is but an old story to tell how fish sporting in the water were shown to guests, and then cooked and served, that there might be assurance of their freshness.

The Barrel Coop.

This is an appliance to keep chickens, that any one can make, with very little trouble, as will be seen by our description. All that is necessary is to place a common flour or other barrel on its side, take out one of the heads, place some straw in the back end of the barrel; put the hen and chickens in; have some laths or strips of boards at hand, with one end sharpened, and drive them into the ground in front of the coop, and your work is accomplished.—*Rural New Yorker.*

REVENUE ACT.

AN ACT TO RAISE REVENUE.

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such poor and infirm persons as the County Commissioners may declare and record fit subjects for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of ninety cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education as may be prescribed by law. If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable, sufficient to satisfy the same, to garnishee any person indebted to the person liable, or who may become indebted to him before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person so garnisheed shall be liable for said tax.

SEC. 3. The tax hereinafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government and to pay appropriations for charitable and penal institutions.

CLASS 1.

Section 1. There shall be an *ad valorem* tax of 22 cents for general fund and 8 cents for Insane Asylum and Institute for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, on every one hundred dollars in value of real estate and personal property in this State, subject to exemptions made by law, including moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, &c.: *Provided*, That all the taxes for ordinary State and county purposes, imposed upon all real and personal property, shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent.

SEC. 2. A special tax of one-tenth of one per cent. shall be levied in addition to the ordinary tax provided for in this act, on all taxable property to provide for an existing deficiency.

SEC. 3. A special tax of twelve cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all taxable property of the State, to be applied to the erection of the penitentiary and support of the convicts.

CLASS 2.

The subjects and persons mentioned in the following class shall be taxed as specially mentioned.

SEC. 1. On the net incomes and profits other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever, during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of one per cent. The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of this State, or other State or government. In estimating the net income the only deduction by way of expense shall be:

1. Taxes other than the income tax due this State.

2. Rent for use of buildings or other property, or interest on encumbrances on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Usual or ordinary repairs of the build[illegible] from which the income is derived.

[illegible] or value of the labor, (except that [illegible] payer himself,) raw material, food [illegible]er necessary expenses incidental to [illegible] from which the income is deriv[illegible] with the necessary expenses of [illegible] the family, which shall in no in[illegible]eed one thousand dollars.

[illegible] payer shall return to the Assessor [illegible] amount of his income and the gross [illegible] of his expenses to be deducted there[illegible]om, which return the Assessor shall file in the office of the Clerk of the County Commissioners.

SEC. 2. Upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, situated within the State, which shall descend or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancestor of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relations may become entitled under the law for the distribution of the intestate estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following *per centum* tax upon the value thereof shall be paid:

1. If such collateral relation be a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

2. If such collateral relation be a more remote relation, or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of two and a half per cent.—The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir in a separate column, designating its proper per cent. tax. The personal estate or real estate reduced to assets, shall be liable to the tax in the hands of the executor or administrator, shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited or the real estate is settled, to the sheriff of the county. If the real estate descended or devised shall not be the entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall pay a *pro rata* part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest. If the legacy or distributive share to be received shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall in like manner pay a *pro rata* part of the tax according to the value of his or her interest. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor, (the same not being needed to be controverted into money, in the course of the administration,) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the county commissioners to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof, and such assessment being returned to the commissioners, and being confirmed, shall be conclusive of the value.

To facilitate the collection of tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations, or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Superior Court Clerk of the county to furnish the sheriff with the names of the executors and the administrators who make such returns, after each and every term of his Court.

SCHEDULE B.

The taxes in this schedule imposed are license tax for the privilege of carrying on the business or doing the act named; and nothing in this schedule contained shall be construed to relieve any person from the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property as required by the preceding schedule, and no county shall levy any greater tax than levied by the State for the privilege herein taxed.

SECTION 1. Traveling theatrical companies shall pay ten dollars for the first, and five dollars for each subsequent exhibition. When the theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than one month, the tax shall be fifty dollars per month.

SEC. 2. On each concert and musical entertainment for profits shall be paid five dollars; on each lecture for reward, five dollars.

SEC. 3. On museums, wax-work or curiosities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary) on each day's and night's exhibition shall be paid five dollars.

SEC. 4. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or a part of a day, forty dollars, and for each side show to a circus or menagerie, ten dollars.

SEC. 5. On all itinerant companies or persons, who exhibit for amusement of the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the four preceding sections, five dollars for each exhibition. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and also those exclusively for charitable objects, shall be exempt.

SEC. 6. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, one per cent. upon the gross receipts. And on any lottery, whether known as a Beneficial Association or otherwise, ten dollars on each drawing, and also five per cent. on gross receipts to be collected monthly. This tax shall not be construed as a license or to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

SEC. 7. Every agency of a bank, incorporated out of the State, fifty dollars.

SEC. 8. The tax on billiard saloons shall be twenty dollars on each table. Every place where a billiard table is kept for hire, shall be considered a billiard saloon within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 9. On every bowling alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, bagatelle table, or any other table, stand or place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of twenty dollars.

SEC. 10. Every dealer in spirituous or vinous liquors, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of purchases and *twenty-five* cents per gallon on all spirituous and vinous liquors purchased out of the State.

SEC. 11. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, twenty-five dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only, shall pay fifteen dollars. The tax in this section shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in this schedule, and every person who buys and sells such liquors in quantities less than one quart, shall, within the meaning of this act, be a retail dealer.

SEC. 12. Every person distilling spirituous liquors shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent. on the cash value of the liquors distilled from grain, potatoes, molasses and sugar-cane.

SEC. 13. Every merchant, jeweller, grocer, druggist, produce dealer, and every other trader, who, as principal or agent, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatever name or description, one-eighth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases in or out of the State for cash or on credit: *Provided*, that no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on any purchase made from wholesale merchants residing in the State: *And provided further*, that the tax on purchases of articles the growth or manufacture of this State, shall be only one-twentieth of one per cent., except as provided in section 10. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to demand that every merchant, liquor-seller, trader, auctioneer, commission merchant, or other person required to list his purchases, who may do business in his county, shall pay taxes on the same as the law requires, said taxes to be collected by the sheriff on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, on the purchases for the preceding quarter. The sheriff shall have power to require the merchant making such statement to submit his books to examination by the sheriff, and every merchant refusing, on demand, to submit his books to such examination, shall be liable to a penalty to the State of two hundred dollars, to be prosecuted by the sheriff and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the case. It shall further be the duty of the sheriff to bring suit against every merchant refusing as aforesaid, in the Superior Court of the county, as may be prescribed for special proceedings, to the end of obtaining such examination and compelling payment of the proper tax.

SEC. 14. On the gross receipts of hotels, boarding houses, (except those used for educational purposes and as private boarding houses,) restaurants and eating-houses, the tax shall be one per cent.

SEC. 15. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges, and [gates] across high ways, one per cent. on net receipts.

SEC. 16. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, or the tax on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars a license tax of one hundred dollars; if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars, and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty-five dollars; and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency.

SEC. 17. Every person who, for himself or as agent for another, sells riding vehicles not manufactured within the State, shall pay two per cent. on his sales.

SEC. 18. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares or merchandise, sold by himself or agent, whether by ascending or descending bids, or at public outcry, whether the growth or manufacture of this State or not, shall pay one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "Auctions and Auctioneers," but this shall not apply to tobacco warehousemen who shall pay a license of thirty-five dollars a year.

SEC. 19. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on his sales as commission merchant; *Provided*, that when spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by commission merchants, they shall pay a tax of two and a half per cent. on their sales of such liquors.

SEC. 20. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire or to let, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every horse for that purpose, at any time during the year, to be collected by the sheriff quarterly; *Provided*, that this section shall not apply to draymen.

SEC. 21. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrian artist and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business: *Provided*, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Sheriff of the county in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State, and has listed his income as required by law, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph.

SEC. 22. Every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise, either by land or water, or any drugs, nostrums or medicines whether such person shall travel on foot or with a conveyance or otherwise, shall have obtained from the commissioners an order to the Sheriff to grant him peddler's license to expire at the end of six months from its date, and the Sheriff, on production of a copy of such order certified by the clerk of said commissioners, shall grant such license for his county on the receipt of ten dollars tax, to wit: 1st. That not more than one person shall peddle under the license. 2nd, That every person who temporarily carries on a business as merchant in any public place and then removes his goods shall be deemed a peddler. 3rd. That nothing in this section contained shall prevent any person freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture within this State. 4th. That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act on persons who deal in the same species of merchandize, which tax shall be collected or received in the same manner as in the case of other merchants and traders.

SEC. 23. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, five dollars for each county in which he carries on business.

SEC. 24. Every itinerant who sells spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, not the product of his own farm, shall pay twenty-five dollars for every county and be under the same rules and regulations as peddlers, except that an order from the commissioners shall not be required for a license.

SEC. 25. Every company of gypsies or strolling company of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes, or begging, fifty dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their craft, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt them from indictment or penalties imposed by law:

SEC. 26. Every non-resident, or drummer, or agent of a non-resident, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall before making any such sale obtain a license to sell one year from the Public Treasurer by paying said Treasurer an annual tax of fifty dollars, but shall not be liable to be taxed in any county because of his sales. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a petty misdemeanor and upon conviction before any magistrate, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit and pay besides two hundred dollars to the Sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the Sheriff equally.

SEC. 27. The chief officers of banks, including saving's banks and private bankers, shall in April and October of each year certify on oath the amount of dividends or profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends five per cent.; and such insurance companies as are incorporated by this State, shall in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amounts of dividends and profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends two per cent. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes one thousand dollars to be collected by the Sheriff by distress or otherwise.

SEC. 28. Every insurance company, not incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall pay an annual tax of one per cent to the Treasurer of the State, upon the gross receipts derived from the premiums charged for insurance obtained therein, unless the company shall exhibit to the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer a sworn statement of investments in real property situate in this State, or loans secured by mortgage to citizens of the State of an amount equal to one-half of such gross receipts, when the tax shall be one-half of one per cent. said tax to be paid quarterly, viz: on the first day of April, July, October and January in each year. Each general agent shall be required on the above named days to make a statement to the Treasurer, under oath that the amount by him returned is a full and correct statement of such quarter. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section every such company shall pay as a tax two thousand dollars, and the principal agent shall be liable therefor. Every such company shall be required to appoint a general agent, who shall obtain a license from the State Treasurer before transacting any business therein, and before such license is granted the applicant shall show to the Treasurer his appointment as general agent, under seal of the company, and thereupon the license shall be granted by the payment of one hundred dollars, and such license shall be renewed annually by the payment of said sum. And it shall be the duty of said general agent to furnish each of his sub-agents with a commission authorizing him to do business. And any one found soliciting insurance without such commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than ninety days. The agent effecting insurance shall on the 1st day of April, July, October and January, make returns to the Sheriff of the county in which the insurance is effected, of all the business done by him during the preceding quarter in said county, and shall pay to him the county tax assessed on such business, the general agent shall also, on the first day of April, July, October and January, make returns to the Sheriff of each county, of the amount of gross receipts for premiums received from such county for such quarter. It shall further be required of the general agent or his local agent, to pay to the Sheriff of each county, the county tax assessed upon the gross receipts of premiums collected in such county at the time and in the manner as required by the State, and no municipal corporation shall be allowed to add any additional tax; *Provided*, That no county or corporation shall be allowed to tax insurance agents for license. On failure to make returns, or to pay as aforesaid, said agent shall pay twenty-five dollars for each policy effected or negotiated by him in such county.

SEC. 29. No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act, or in any other act, imposing taxes on trades and professions and franchises, without first obtaining a license from the Sheriff of the county in which the trade or profession is to be followed or the franchise enjoyed. Such license shall give to the person obtaining it the right to practice the trade or profession, or to enjoy the franchise the reinspecified in the county of the Sheriff by whom it is issued and in no other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, from its date to the following first day of April; *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall apply to licensed practicing physicians, lawyers or dentists.

SEC. 30. The form of the license shall be in substance as follows:

Received this——day of——, 18—, of——dollars of which——dollars is the tax to the State of North Carolina, and ——dollars is the tax to county of—— for his license to practice the trade (or profession) of——until the first day of April next.

(Signed,) A—— B——,
Sheriff of——County.
(Countersigned,)
C—— D——,
Register of Deeds for——County.

SEC. 31. The amount of taxes to be paid on obtaining the license to practice any trade or profession which is taxed by a certain sum shall be in proportion to the tax imposed for the whole year.

SEC. 32. Any person proposing to follow any taxed trade or profession may take out a license in advance of the time when he proposes to begin such trade or profession in advance of the expiration of a license already held by him.—In such case the license shall be truly stated, and shall specify the time at which it shall begin to be in force, as well as the time when it shall expire, which shall always be the first day of January, April, July or October.

SEC. 33. No license issued by the Sheriff shall be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to, and countersigned by the Register of Deeds of the county, who shall receive for the services imposed on him by this act in reference to licenses, a fee of twenty-five cents from every person licensed.

SEC. 34. The Register of Deeds shall keep a book, in which he shall record the name of the person licensed, the trade or profession to be followed, or the franchise to be enjoyed, the date at which it begins to run, and the amount of the tax, and he shall on the 3rd Monday in January, April, July and October, send a certified copy of such record, for the quarter last preceding, to the Auditor of the State, who shall charge the Sheriff with the amount so appearing due. If any Register shall fail to perform the duty hereby imposed on him, he shall forfeit to the State a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered of him and the sureties to his official bond, on motion in the Superior Court for the county of Wake; and on such motion a certified copy of his official bond, and the certificate of the Auditor of the State, setting forth his failure to make the required return, shall be prima facie evidence entitling the State to judgment in the absence of any sufficient defence.

SEC. 35. Every person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise taxed by the law of North Carolina, without having first paid the tax and obtained a license as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the State a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of such fine, he may be imprisoned for not more than one month, at the discretion of the court, for every day on which he shall practice such trade or profession, or use such franchise; which penalty the Sheriff of the county in which it is incurred shall cause to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the county.

SEC. 36. The Sheriff shall immediately report to the Register of Deeds all sums recovered by him as penalties under this act, and the Register shall add three-fourths of each penalty recovered to the record of licenses required to be kept by him; the other fourth the Sheriff may retain.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in Schedule C., shall be listed and paid as especially therein directed, and shall be for the privilege of carrying on the business or performing the act named:

SECTION 1. Every Express Company shall make return to the Public Treasurer on or before the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, of each year, of the entire gross earnings and receipts of such company within the State of North Carolina during three months next preceding. The said report shall be verified by the oath of the chief officer or agent of the company at its principal office in the State. The said company shall, on or before the third Monday of each of said months, pay on the gross receipts two per cent. for each three months, and for failure to make such report, or pay such tax, the company shall pay as taxes two thousand dollars, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer may designate, by distress or otherwise.

SEC. 2. Every Telegraph Company doing business in this State shall at the times and in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, make report of the entire receipts of said company within this State, and pay to the Public Treasurer two per cent., for each three months, and in case of default of such report, or payment, the company shall pay as tax one thousand dollars, to be collected by such Sheriff as the Public Treasurer shall designate, by distress or otherwise.

SEC. 3. Whenever the seal of the State or of the Treasury department, of a Notary Public, or other public officer, except Clerks of the Supreme and Superior Court, required by law to keep a seal, shall be affixed to any paper, except as hereinafter excepted, the tax shall be as follows, to be paid by the party applying for the same: For the seal of the State one dollar, to be collected and paid into the Treasury by the Private Secretary of the Governor; for the seal of the State department, fifty cents, to be collected by the Secretary of State, and paid by him into the treasury; for the seal of the Public Treasurer, to be collected by him and accounted for as other public moneys, fifty cents; for the seal of the Supreme Court, fifty cents to be collected by the clerk, and paid by him into the treasury; and for a seal of a Notary Public, or other public officer, twenty-five cents, to be collected and paid over by the officers collecting the same, to the Sheriff of the county where such seal is kept. Said officers shall keep an account of the number of times their seals may be used, and shall deliver to the proper officer a sworn statement thereof. Whenever a scroll is used in the absence of a seal, by any of said officers the said tax shall be on the scroll. Seals affixed for the use of any County or State, or other government, or used on the commissions of officers in the militia, Justices of the Peace, or any public officer not having a salary, or under the pension law, or upon any process of a court, shall be exempt from taxation. The officers collecting the seal taxes may retain as compensation five per cent. Any person receiving taxes under this section and willfully refusing or neglecting to pay the same as required, shall be guilty of embezzlement, and on conviction shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the State's prison, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. On each marriage license, fifty cents, and on each mortgage deed, marriage contract, and deed in trust to secure creditors, there shall be a tax of one dollar. On every other deed conveying or contracting to convey title to real estate, and on all other instruments admitted to registration, where the consideration exceeds $300and is less than $1000 50 cents and twenty-five cents in addition for every additional one thousand dollars. Where any of the foregoing instruments are proved before the clerk of the Superior Court, he shall be charged with the collection of the tax as heretofore. When probate is otherwise made, the Register shall collect and pay the same less five per cent., commissions to the Sheriff rendering a sworn statement of the number and character of the instruments admitted to registration and the taxes due thereon, which the Sheriff shall file with the Clerk of the Superior Court as directed by law.

SEC. 5. On every charter of incorporation of any company granted by the General Assembly, other than those for charity, benevolence or literature, where the corporation had power to become incorporate under the provisions of any general law, and on any amendment of every such charter, whether originally granted by the General Assembly or secured by letters patent or otherwise, there shall be a tax of twenty-five dollars paid directly to the Public Treasurer. No company shall be organized under such special act of incorporation, or derive benefit from any act to amend their charter, without first obtaining a certified copy of such act from the Secretary of State, which shall not be furnished until the Treasurer's receipt for said tax shall be filed in the office of the said Secretary.

SEC. 6. Whenever any officer receives or collects a fine, penalty or forfeiture in behalf of the State, he shall, within ten days after such reception or collection, pay over and account for the same to the Clerk of the Superior Court, who shall forward such fine, penalty or forfeiture to the Treasurer of the Board of Education for the benefit of the fund for common schools.

SEC. 7. Any officer convicted of violating the preceding section shall be guilty of embezzlement, and may be punished not exceeding five years in the State's prison at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 8. All laws imposing taxes, the subjects of which are revised in this act are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That this repeal shall not extend to the provisions of any law, so far as they relate to the taxes listed, or which ought to have been listed, or which may be due previous to the ratification of this act.

SEC. 9. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The Truth at Last.

The truth is out at last, and on the testimony of no less a person than Richard C. Badger, one of the participants in the conspiracy, Senator John Pool is convicted of having instigated the whole military movement of last summer, which convulsed the State, and led to such unexpected results. Mr. Badger, when examined by the Legislative Committee, gave his testimony without flinching, sparing neither himself nor others. This testimony is nearly three columns in length, and of course we have no room for it, though we would like every man, woman and child to read it or hear it read. While condemning Mr. Badger's course as strongly as we know how, we admire his candor, and it contrasts strongly with the tergiversation and forgetfulness of Treasurer Jenkins and other witnesses who were implicated in the conspiracy.

Mr. Pool is now a doubly disgraced man, and that too on the testimony of one of his own partisans, who had the courage to acknowledge that which Mr. Pool had the meanness to deny. He also had the meanness to leave his tool, Gov. Holden, to bear all the brunt and odium of a transaction of which he was the prime mover. Gov. Holden, with all his sins, did not descend to that depth of moral turpitude; for when he was on his defence before the High Court of Impeachment, he did not attempt to palliate his own conduct, by exposing the rascality of his tempter. The time will come, and we have no doubt of it, when John Pool will try to crawl back into the good graces of his people, and then, when taunted with his conspiracy against their rights and liberties, he will tell us that he saw the Republican party was ruining the State and he instigated Gov. Holden to deeds of atrocity in order to "embarrass" the party and finally break it down. Nor will it be the first time he will have used such a plea.

Grant Retreats in Good Order.

President Grant, on the 5th inst., sent a special message to Congress on the San Domingo question, in which he puts in as favorable light as possible, his personal connection with this vexatious matter, and then reiterates his opinion that the acquisition of the territory would prove of incalculable advantage to the country. He says that all his personal solicitude upon the subject is now ended, and he leaves it wholly with Congress to do with it as that body pleases. He thinks, however, that, in view of the divisions in the public mind at the present time, no action should be taken upon the question until Congress again convenes; and he winds up with a hearty slap at Senators Sumner, Schurz and others, who have striven so hard to thwart him.

The truth, plainly spoken, is that Gen. Grant is painfully solicitous for a renomination, and he sees what every one sees, that San Domingo has seriously damaged, if not endangered, his chances. With his usual and acknowledged obstinacy he professes his unaltered affection for his pet scheme, but acknowledges at the same time that every one does not seem to feel the same affection for it. Consequently, he awkwardly hands over the apple of discord to a body which is not likely, under present circumstances, to take a single bite of it; and, feeling this, he implores that body not to bite *now*—some other time, perhaps, but not *now*. Many of our cotemporaries affirm that this message is a complete surrender on the part of the President, but, having read it carefully, we are more inclined to consider it only a judicious retreat until time and opportunity shall serve for a more successful advance—a postponement, for party and personal considerations, of a question, the pressing of which would almost inevitably consign him to private life, or compel him to take forcible possession of the government before his plans for that purpose have been sufficiently matured.

We stated last week, upon the authority of a paragraph which appeared in many papers, that Gov. Caldwell had issued a requisition for the rendition of W. W. Holden, and that Judge Carter, of Washington, had refused to recognize such requisition. The statement was an error, Gov. Caldwell not having issued any such document. Some newspapers, especially the New York ones, can get up more fibs in five minutes, than we can correct in a week.

The Legislature having adjourned, we are, of course, without any proceedings of that body to publish this week. This is a matter upon which we congratulate our readers as well as ourself, for while the Legislative synopsis was instructive, it was mighty dry reading, like algebra, metaphysics and conchology—the *hard* sort we mean—and we hope to be able now to furnish in its place something that will be at once instructive and *entertaining*.

The Sheriff informs us that our County Jail is empty.

The republicans in the Legislature have determined to make the best of that which they could not help, and so, at a meeting recently held by them in Raleigh, they determined to meet the question of a Convention, before the people, by an open fight. They are organizing for the campaign and intend to bring out their candidates in the usual way against the Convention men.

This decides the matter of a regular campaign this summer. The Convention men are rapidly organizing in every county, and will take the field confident of success. Since the issue is made up, we stand where we belong—with the gallant friends who have stood by us, and believing in the justice of our cause. Close up the ranks.

Our Winston cotemporary publishes a communication from Mr. Samuel M. Hughes, in reference to certain strictures made by us upon his peculiar views in regard to the public debt. Mr. Hughes acknowledges that we made a correct presentation of his position, but seems somewhat chagrined that we do not agree with him. We hardly think we ever shall on this point. The idea that the people of the State shall be dragged to the ballot box to vote upon every claim against the State, after the public debt shall have been properly adjusted, and these claims pronounced legal, is too preposterous for argument. Our own views regarding the public debt will be made known at the proper time, and we can assure Mr. Hughes that they will be strictly, not *radically* conservative. The communication of Mr. Hughes presents nothing more than the plentitudes which have been so common of late, and we therefore dismiss it from our further consideration. We must, however, commend its courtesy and moderation, for it has prevented the disagreeable necessity of a mordacious reply.

An insurrection has broken out in Brazil, in favor of slave emancipation and other republican ideas. This is something new for that usually quiet and contented country. If the fools would only let well enough alone, there would not be a slave in Brazil in twenty years, for the system of gradual emancipation has been adopted by the government. The malcontents would tumble down the entire industrial structure of the country for the gratification of an idea, never thinking it is easier to tear down than to build up.

The excesses committed by the French radicals in Paris continue to surpa[illegible] cription, for the reign of terror the[illegible] full blast. Both within and witho[illegible] walls there is little to speak of ex[illegible] carnage and plunder. The despat[illegible] from across the sea are very voluminou[illegible] and we have been compelled to condense them as briefly as possible, but they suffice to give some idea of the actual state of affairs. At the celebrated *coup d'etat* of Napoleon in 1851, he prevented just such scenes as these by ordering out the soldiers of France and shooting down a thousand or so of radical wretches who sought to overthrow his government by violent means. The medicine was bitter, but it was effective. Because he was forced to administer it, he was branded throughout the world as an assassin and even worse, but his action saved the lives of perhaps fifty or a hundred thousand of the better class of people, and Paris from pillage. If President Thiers had boldly entered the capital with the Assembly before the radical terrorists had obtained supreme control, placed MacMahon, or some other tried and trusty soldier in command of the troops, and given orders to protect the government by whatever means, he would probably have been compelled to do as Napoleon did, and send a few thousand wretches to the other world, but there would have been peace throughout France to-day and many a French home happier than it is.

On Monday evening the U. S. House of Representatives passed an amnesty bill by a vote of 134 to 46. It excepts only those who were members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy who left to join the Confederate cause, and members of State Conventions who voted for the ordinance of secession. The bill was supported by all the Democrats and many leading Republicans. It now goes to the Senate, where its fate is doubtful.

The Baltimore *American* wants St. Domingo as "a home for the colored man."

Well, it is *already* his home, and what are you so confoundedly anxious to take it away from him for?

They tell of a farmer in Scipio, N. Y., who has a goose that laid 100 eggs in 100 consecutive days, never missing a day on account of a circus in town.—*Exchange.*

That is a tough story, but it could never happen hereabout. As sure as a circus comes along, the geese are equally sure to flock to it.

We are indebted to Hons. J. M. Leach, W. D. Kelley and F. W. Palmer, for acceptable public documents.

Hon. Thos. Settle has finally accepted the position of Minister to Peru, and his resignation as Associate Justice of our Supreme Court has been accepted by Gov. Caldwell.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Davidson High School.—When a man, or any set of men, put their heads to a thing, as the saying goes, there are nine chances out of ten that they will accomplish it. This is especially true with regard to the people in the neighborhood of Abbott's Creek. Having been for a long time without proper school facilities, and seeing but slight hope of obtaining them at an early day through our wonderful Board of Education, they determined to build a canoe of their own and paddle it themselves. A number of public spirited citizens of Teaguetown and vicinity accordingly went to work in good earnest, and their success has been commensurate with their energy and well-deserving.

A few days since, while in the lower part of this county, we were invited by a friend to visit Davidson High School, and we did so in his company. It is situated just below the Forsyth line, standing a little off the road, and in a shady grove, or, rather, in a grove that will be shady as soon as the trees have a little better chance to flaunt their foliage. It is a handsome brick edifice, two stories high, with cupola, and has but recently been completed. Its cost was in the vicinity of $2,600, the greater portion of which has been defrayed by the citizens of the neighborhood, assisted, in slight part, by voluntary contributions from well-wishers abroad. The school-room is simply but elegantly arranged, for simplicity is always elegant. There are some eighty four or more students in attendance and the number is increasing, and will still increase as the merits of the school become known to the community. Mr. Blair, who presides over the school at present, is, we believe, from Randolph county. He is a gentleman of good education, courteous and agreeable manners, and is esteemed by all. He is moreover, an indefatigable student himself, and evidently believes that one must drink deep of the Pierian spring, if one drinks at all. His assistant, Mr. Reynolds, is a younger man, but a most efficient auxiliary. We were informed that Mr. Tomlinson, the member of the Legislature from Randolph, had accepted the position of Principal of the school some time since, but his subsequent election as Principal of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum at Raleigh, caused him to withdraw his acceptance.

Many of the students attending the school are young men who are gaining an ed[illegible]tion by their own exertions, and have [illegible] compelled to encounter many difficulties [illegible] must encounter many more. [illegible] remember that this life of [illegible]uper's pittance, and none need [illegible]nt or discouraged. An obscure [illegible]ing youth may be rewarded with [illegible]structions of a glorious manhood. [illegible] the progressive education of the ages [illegible]t gives a splendor to time, and time is [illegible]rified by eternity. The grasping at [illegible]nowledge is but a tip-toe gaze after immortality, and toil, neglect, disappointment, the hard scuffling with the world and the after triumph, are only so many rounds on the ladder up which we go to our God.

Easter.—The Easter season this year was a most delightful one, and was, perhaps, the warmest for many years. It seemed as if we had dropped out of April somehow into June. The skies seemed to have a bluer tinge, the trees a greener foliage and the birds, partaking in the gladness of all around, vied with one another in trilling their sweetest songs.

At five o'clock on Sunday morning a large concourse of people assembled in the Moravian Burying Ground, where the "Easter Morning Litany" was pronounced by Rev. M. E. Grunert. The usual religious exercises of the day were well attended.

On Monday, quite a number of persons went upon a fishing frolic, and repaired to Stafford's Pond—the old Hege Mill—where they were rewarded with a plentiful haul of the finny denizens. The colored people also had a picnic near the old Fries' plantation, at which their new band figured as one of the chief attractions. In the evening the picnicers marched through town at the tail of the music, and seemed to be well pleased with themselves and all the world beside.

Fruit looks splendidly all through this section, and we believe, now that Easter has gone by, all apprehensions of its being nipped by frost, are pretty much dissipated. The farmers are busy as bees putting in their corn, and everything wears the air of a prosperous season.

We have received a copy of the speech of Hon. J. M. Leach, our Representative, delivered in Congress on the 5th inst., upon the bill giving enlarged military powers to the President. It is an able document.

Chicken cholera prevails to a considerable extent in the surrounding country.

See advertisement of Messrs. Patterson & Co's new Spring and Summer Goods.

New York, April 11.—Cotton, 15 a 000; Flour, 7.55 a 7.59; Corn, 75 a 77; Gold, 110¼; Wheat, 1 64 a 1 66; Bonds, N. C. old, 48, new 24 a 24½.

Baltimore, April 12.—Cotton 14½ a 14¾ Flour 6 a 7½; Wheat, $1 30 a $1 40, Corn, white, 84 a 86, yellow, 80 a 81; Oats, 62 a 63; Bacon, 9 a 17½: W[illegible]ky, 92 a 00.

Mail Routes.—A cotemporary says that the following mail routes have been awarded as indicated:

Route No. 5069, Fayetteville to Warsaw, daily, to J. F. Logan, Ashe Co., N. C.

No. 5071, Fayetteville to Shoe Heel, weekly, to E. T. Clemmons, Salem, N. C., present contractor.

No. 5072, Fayetteville to Lumberton, to J. C. Blocker, Cumberland Co.

No. 5083, Fayetteville to Harnett Court House, to J. C. Blocker.

These contracts go into effect on the 1st of July for four years. We learn that J. C. Blocker's contracts will probably be transferred to Mr. E. T. Clemmons, who may also get some of the others.

Mr. Clemmons failed to obtain the contract from Salem to High Point, but we believe he is desirous of taking it off the hands of the successful bidder. If he don't get it, there will be a merry time of it, for he has had it so long that he feels he has a vested right in it.

A disastrous fire broke out in Newbern on Wednesday morning, on Middle Street, destroying seventeen buildings. Total loss over $200,000, about one half of which is insured.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

April 6.—The funeral of the killed in the recent battles at Paris was to day an extraordinary scene. Hundreds of bodies were borne to the cemetery in imposing style, followed by 8,000 National Guards, 16,000 citizens, and hundreds of women. It was an awful spectacle. One huge grave for all the slain, into which the bodies were lowered one at a time, amidst shrieks of women and shouts of men for vengeance.

April 7.—Persons who have escaped from Paris, and arrived in Belgium, report that the churches have been sacked, the priests arrested and maltreated, and the convents searched. It is rumored that twenty Jesuit priests have been shot. Both the Versailles and Paris governments are taking hostages and making reprisals.

April 8.—The battle on Friday was a desperate affair. It began at ten o'clock in the morning, and lasted until sunset. The loss of the Versailles troops was heavy; that of the insurgents cannot be computed. Marshal McMahon commands the Versailles army. Paris has provisions for only two days longer, and a collapse of the revolution is imminent from this cause alone.

April 9.—The celebrated Cathedral of Notre Dame—the pride of France—has been sacked. Rochefort endeavored to save it from pillage, but was forced away by the mob. The Archbishop of Paris has been transferred to the Mozas prison. A sortie was made against Chatillon to-day, but repulsed with heavy loss. The radical revolutionists are keeping up an incessant fire from Forts Issy, Vauvres and Montrouge.

April 10.—An assault is expected to-day. *Tribune* special on Sunday evening says cannonading all day, and that Champs Elysees is completely deserted by the national guards who are hiding in the cross streets, seeking protection from shells which fall in every direction; many close to American legation. Versailles troops have crossed the Seine and occupy Stonville and Long Champs. Arrests by the Secret Committee in Paris are numerous, and prisoners are either incarcerated in the prisons, or speedily passed through a mock trial and executed.

April 11.—Twelve thousand insurgents sortied from Chatillon, but were repulsed. It is stated that the insurgents demand a million of francs from the Church, and, if refused, will kill the Archbishop of Paris. The insurrection at Toulouse has been suppressed. The strength of the army of Paris is 200,000 and 25,000 regulars were expected from Germany on Wednesday. The Versailles army is completely master of the situation as far as Neuilly, but the troops spare the people as much as possible.

A dispatch from Paris says: Unless the Germans care for us, Paris must soon swim in blood. The Commune hourly grows more desperate, and resorts to fierce excesses. The Conciergerie is filled with Priests and Nuns who have been arrested on warrants calling them citizens—styled the servants of a person called God. The Archbishop Durfoy, was stripped naked, bound to a pillar, and scourged and mocked for hours, by a band of 200 Reds.

April 12.—Violent canonade and rifle firing in progress. Fort Montrouge attacked this morning, and its capture is reported. The Prussians have established a battery at St. Denis, and pointed its guns towards Paris, but have, as yet, not interfered with the opposing factions.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Philip Clodfelter, on Wednesday, April 5th, by L. C. Laugenour, Esq., Mr. H. M. Fidler to Mrs. Mary A. Edinger, all of Forsyth.

In Surry county, on the 4th inst., by J. W. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Thomas T. Flinchem to Miss Rebecca J. Pruitt, all of that county.

DIED,

In this place, on the 7th inst., Miss Jessie McMillan, aged 17 years and 10 months less 3 days.

In this place, on the 8th inst., Louis Herbert Siddall, aged 2 weeks.

In Surry county, on the 2nd inst., at the residence of his son, Julius A. Patterson, in the 76th year of his age.

In Surry county, on the 30th ult., Anderson Hiatt, aged about 50 years.

At her residence, in Stokes county, on Thursday, the 6th inst., Mrs. Mary L. Moore, consort of Gabriel R. Moore, aged 53 years, 7 months and 13 days.

In this county on the morning of the 8th inst., Mrs. Susan Rominger, wife of Wesley Rominger, aged about 30 years.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, April 11.

No new features, except an increased demand for common lugs and bright smokers, with prices tending upwards.

Lugs—Common,	$3 50	to	$5 50
" Good	5 00	to	7 00
" Common Bright,	6 00	to	9 00
" Good, "	10 00	to	12 00
" Bright Smokers	12 00	to	20 00
Leaf—Common Red,	6 00	to	8 00
" Good	8 00	to	10 00
" Common Bright,	12 00	to	20 00
" Good, "	20 00	to	30 00
" Fine; "	30 00	to	40 00

Some few lots a little higher.

Patterson & Co's Column

SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

FOREMOST
IN THE
RACE.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES.

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk and Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, &c.,—Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes. Call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES.

We make a specialty of these Goods.

In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and desirable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.
April 14, 1871. 15-3m.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.
J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.
March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871–7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY SHOW CASES and one Iron Safe,
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

Vacuum Oil Blacking

Fits HARNESS perfectly,
Prevents Cracking,
Does not fry out or gum the surface,
Softens and preserves the Leather,
Excludes the Water,
Excellent for Boots, Shoes, Buggy-tops, &c.

Put up in Tin Cans, assorted sizes. Prices, Quart 75. Pint 50. Half pint 25.

Gives universal satisfaction.

For sale by
J. L. Fulkerson, Salem, N C.

Where you will also find a nicely-selected stock of

Dry-Goods,	*Hardware,*
Groceries,	*Yankee Notions,*
Hats & Caps,	*Boots & Shoes,*
Leather,	*Wood Ware, &c.*

In fact everything usually called for, will always be kept in stock by
J. L. FULKERSON.

Very particular attention paid to the wants of the ladies.

Please give him a call and examine his stock. Jan. 6.

Black and Gold Mixed REPELLENT,
for LADIES' WATER PROOF CLOAKS.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

LADIES' GENUINE MALTESE COLLARS, CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3–5–tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH. a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 3–5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE **Best Radiant Oil!**
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3–5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 'OCLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

AT THE BOOK STORE.

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices.
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,–Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners,
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.
L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

BOARDING HOUSE,
Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.–13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS,	HOSIERY,
GLOVES,	SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES,	STATIONERY,

and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia.
April 7.–13–3m.

THE PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF SALEM.
Authorized Capital $1,000,000.
Divided into 1,000 shares of $1,000 each.

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the above named Association are now open at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM, where all those who wish to take stock can call and enter their names, and number of shares wanted.

The Books will be closed at the end of thirty days.
April 1st, 1871. 13–4w

HOPS! HOPS!! HOPS!!!

WANTED—A QUANTITY OF HOPS. Enquire at THIS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS!

HEAVENWARD LED,
The Two Brothers, and other Poems, Bickersteth.
Home Religion, MacKenzie.
The Lords Prayer, and other Miscellaneous Books,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. George Stinson & Co. Portland, Maine.
April 14,–15–3m.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & Co., Marshall, Mich. 15-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a rate which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main-springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust, and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability and convenience, must prove invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
Amn. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Crescent St., Waltham, Mass.
Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.
American Watch Co., Adams St., Waltham, Mass.
Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.
P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass.
Wm. Ellery, Waltham, Mass.
Home Watch Co., Boston, Mass.

Examine the spelling of these names carefully before buying. Any variation even of a single letter, indicates a counterfeit.

For sale by all leading jewelers. No watches retailed by the Company.

An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers sent to any address on application.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Co.,
172 Broadway, New York.

40 Weeks for 1 Dollar,

THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME from April 1, 1871.—A First-class, Eight-page, Agricultural and Family Weekly. Specimens Free.
HOPKINS & WILCOX,
15-4w. Rochester, N. Y.

A FREE GALLERY OF ART.—D. Appleton & Co., New York, will send to every new subscriber to Appleton's Journal remitting $4 for one year's subscription, Ten Superb Engravings suitable for framing, from paintings by the most eminent American artists, so that each new subscriber receives Gratis what would cost $10 in the print shops. Full particulars will be furnished on application. 15-4w.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL is published Weekly, and consists of 32 4to. pages, each number attractively Illustrated. Its contents consist of Serial Novels and Short Stories, Essays upon History and Social Topics, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, and papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, whether of town or country. Price $4 per annum, $2 for six months, 10 cents per number. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York. 15-4w.

A NEW STORY BY A SOUTHERN AUTHOR. A Serial Story of surpassing interest, by the author of "Valerie Aylmer," which the press have so highly extolled, will appear in Appleton's Journal, No. 103. New subscribers may commence their subscription with the beginning of the New Story. Subscription price $4 per annum, or $2 for six months.—D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y. 15-4w.

DR. FITCH'S Family Physician; 90 pages; sent by mail free. Teaches how to cure all diseases of the person; skin, hair, eyes, complexion. Write to 714 Broadway, New York. 15-4w.

Send Your Sons

To a Practical School, that will train them for active, useful life, and a successful future. The institution that best accomplishes this, and is largely patronized by the South, is Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Address for particulars,
15-4w. H. J. EASTMAN, LL.D., President.

Bloomington, (Ill.) Nursery.

19th Year. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. Largest Assortment—all sizes. Best Stock! Low Prices!—Would you know what, When, How to Plant! Fruit, Shade, Evergreen Trees, Root Grafts, Seedlings, Osage Plants, Apple Seed, Early Rose Potatoes, Shrubs, Roses, Greenhouse and Garden Plants, &c.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds! Finest, Best Collection—Sorts and quality. Send 10 cents for New, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue—90 pages. Send stamp, each, for Catalogues of Seeds, with plain directions—64 pages; Bedding and Garden Plants—32 pages, and Wholesale Price List—24 pages. Address F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Illinois. 15-4w.

EMPLOYMENT, Business for All.—Best Industrial 8-page Newspaper. 50 cts. per year.—Send stamp for copy. PATENT STAR, Boston, Mass. 15-4w.

BUILDING FELT (NO TAR,) for outside work and inside instead of plaster, floor coverings, mats, &c. C. J. FAY, Camden, N. J. 15-4w.

V. B. EDWARDS, Counselor-at-Law, 461 Penn. Av., Washington, D. C., gives special attention to claims under the late Act of Congress for examination of claims of loyal citizens of States lately in rebellion. Charges reasonable. 15-4w.

A. B. FARQUHAR,
Proprietor of Pennsylvania Agricultural Works,
Manufacturer of Improved Polished Steel, (YORK, PENNA.
DICKSON SWEEPS, SOLID STEEL SWEEPS and

SCRAPERS, STEEL PLOWS,
SHOVEL PLOW BLADES,
CULTIVATORS,
HORSE HOES, HARROWS, HORSE-POWERS,
THRESHING MACHINES, &c., &c.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 15-4w.

COTTON MACHINERY for Sale Cheap.—3,000 Danforth Spindles with patent 36 in. cards and full preparation. Now running, and in first-rate order. Address MACHINERY, care Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York. 15-4w.

1827 A Rare Opportunity. 1871

FOR SALE.—The oldest regular Boot and Shoe Establishment in the State. The subscribers, after a successful business of 44 years, offer for sale their entire stock of Boots, Shoes, Leather, Findings, &c., together with their Store, Fixtures and Goodwill of the establishment. Any person wishing to engage in a Safe and Profitable business, will find this an opportunity that rarely occurs. For any information, by mail or otherwise, inquire of the Proprietors,
P. O. Box 250. G. & C. BRADLEY,
15-4w. Wilmington, N. C.

$20 A DAY in very best business ever offered agents. For particulars address, with stamp, Moore & Co., 111 3d St., Louisville, Ky. 15-4w.

1826 USE THE "VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870
The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. "*Nothing better.*" Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.
15-4w.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York. 15-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATCH FREE, and $30 a day sure, no humbug. Address, with stamp, LATTA & CO., Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. 15-4w

AGENTS WANTED.—($225 a Month) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS, or ST. LOUIS, MO. 15-4w.

8 O'CLOCK.
15-4w.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS.

We will send a handsome prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing over 200 fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 15-4w

AGENTS, MALE & FEMALE, For fast selling *popular* subscription Books. Extra Inducements to all Agents. Information free, address American Book Co., 62 William Street, N. Y. 15-4w.

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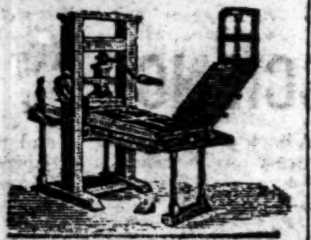

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H

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E

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers. Sore Eyes. Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspensia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

L

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulceration of the throat and legs, blotches, pimples on the face, erysipelas and all scaly eruptions of the skin, and beautifying the complexion.

M

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the neck of the bladder and inflammation of the kidneys, ulceration of the kidneys and bladder, retention of urine, diseases of the prostate gland, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel, brick-dust deposit, and mucous or milky discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: indisposition to exertion, loss of power, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weak nerves, trembling horror of disease, wakefulness, dimness of vision, pain in the back, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, eruption on the face, pallid countenance, universal lassitude of the muscular system, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed wetting in children.

B

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, and excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, Syphilitic affections—in these diseases used in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

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In many affections peculiar to Ladies, the extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in chlorosis or retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrus state of the uterus, leucorrhœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

O

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCES, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.

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Use Helmbold's Extract of Buchu for all affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED
ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates pimples, spots, scorbutic dryness, indurations of the cutaneous membrane, etc., dispels redness and incipient inflammation, hives, rash, moth patches, dryness of scalp or skin, frost bites, and all purposes for which salves and ointments are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant for-

D

mula those prominent requisites, Safety and Efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a preservative and refresher of the complexion. It is an excellent lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary organs, arising from habits of dissipation used in connection with the Extracts of Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK.
PATENTED.

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

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It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

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Feb. 20, 1868 26—

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TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
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are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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In addition to a full line of Prints, De-Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

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Also a beautiful assortment of
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We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

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The lightest and smoothest in market.

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Of various kinds and sizes. We flatter ourselves that we have the fullest assortment in this section.

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The latest and most desirable styles in Fur, Saxony and Wool.

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The best in use. Any size ordered if not on hand.

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Fries' "Jeans" are better and cheaper than any woolen goods offered in this market.—We sell by bolt or yard at Factory prices. FRIES' COTTON YARN IS THE BEST. Buy no other. We do not intend to be undersold on these goods.

We return our thanks to our many customers. We promise to use our best efforts to please them, and to keep a full stock for our rapidly growing trade.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 21, 187 0-41-tf

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